

Let us glance at Confederation as regarded in the light of some of its more immediate financial consequences. Our remarks yesterday were chiefly confined to the consideration of revenues which would be taken by the general government. We propose to devote a few moments to the consideration of some of those items of expenditure of which the general government would at once relieve us. It is said to be "a poor rule that will not work both ways;" and, although we succeeded in pointing out circumstances which would tend greatly to qualify the loss of the customs revenue, yet, if the matter rested there, the rule could scarcely be said to possess the merit of working "both ways." Taking the Estimates for the present year as we find them printed, we discover that, under Confederation, the general government would at once relieve us of items of expenditure amounting in the aggregate to three hundred thousand dollars a year, in round numbers. The principal items which go to make up this sum are:—Interest and sinking fund; postal service; Governor's salary; Judiciary; Customs Department; light-houses, buoys, &c. &c. It is a noticeable fact that the general government pays the judiciary, including the inferior as well as the superior courts; and thus we should be enabled, at the expense of the general government, to provide ourselves with a complete set of County Court Judges of legal experience, thereby relieving the Colony of that class of officials known as Squire Magistrates. It should also be remarked that the general government would not only relieve us of the present item for postal service, which amounts to some \$30,000 a year, but it would give us a service possessing some substance in place of the shadowy thing we have at present. We would have more frequent communication with Cariboo and other places of importance in the interior, while we would, without a shadow of doubt, have a thorough line of mail steamers making at least fortnightly trips between here and San Francisco, and bound to carry freight at reasonable rates and passengers at such rates as would enable this colony to benefit largely by the immigration to and from California, to which allusion was made yesterday. The importance of this, as a ready and certain means of materially increasing our population, before the benefits of overland communication can hope to be felt here, and as an efficient means of relieving our commerce from the vexatious obstructions imposed by the American Government, can hardly be overestimated. It has been seen that under Confederation the general government would at once relieve us of present expenditure to the extent of three hundred thousand dollars a year. But it must not be supposed that these figures represent the whole of the immediate financial benefit we should receive. Assuming that we should be dealt with as liberally as New Brunswick was, we should receive an annual subsidy of \$110,000, besides \$32,000 in the form of an allowance of 80 cents per head of the population. To these may fairly be added \$100,000 a year for the establishment of ocean communication and for a more thorough internal postal service. Here, then, we have, in items of present expenditure to be at once assumed by the general government, and in grants and expenditures from the Federal treasury, five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in round numbers. Some people allude to the expense of being represented at Ottawa, as if that would fall upon the Colony. It is scarcely necessary to say that every dollar of the expense connected with the representation of this Colony in the Dominion Parliament and in the Dominion Government—for we should probably have two seats in the Cabinet—would be met from federal revenues. Then, again, there is another class of federal expenditure to which we have not alluded. In all expenditure for public works and services falling within the scope of federal administration, we shall come in for our full share. It will thus be seen that if, as we pointed out yesterday, the general government leaves to us untouched \$170,000 of present revenue, relieves us of \$300,000 of present expenditure, and gives us \$250,000 of federal revenue, besides other expenditures upon public works, defenses, etc., we shall have little cause to mourn over the loss of the Customs revenue, a class of taxation that will, as has already been stated, become lighter year by year, under the Dominion tariff. There is just one other point to which we shall allude by way of imparting accumulative weight to the position. Under Confederation we would not only have a liberal form of government, but a cheap form, leaving for reproductive colonial works revenues now absorbed by an excessive and not over efficient Civil List. It is not difficult to see that, in view of all these facts, we should, with lighter taxation, have several hundred thousand dollars available every year for public works, thus not only giving the colony the benefit of these works, but also the immediate benefit which would accrue from large local expenditures, and the creation of a demand for labor. The reader will very naturally say, "If these facts and figures are correct, we would certainly have the best of the bargain; but it is difficult to believe that Canada would be willing to enter into a conjunction where

the benefits would appear so greatly to resemble the handle of a jug—being all on one side." The facts and figures are approximately correct; and we shall endeavor in a future article to show why Canada is ready and willing to enter into a union the present benefits of which, we admit, are very much on one side.

On National Debts.

The national debt of the United States may now be written down at two and a half billion dollars, an amount the numerical magnitude of which the human mind can but very inadequately grasp. At the close of the rebellion, in the spring of 1865, it was three hundred millions greater, besides unaudited war claims amounting to upwards of \$800,000,000 more. The debt is something terrible to contemplate for a young republican people. But if the debt is large the nation has displayed a marvellous paying-off capacity. Within four years the whole of the floating debt of \$800,000,000, has been paid off, and the audited amount now given has been reduced to \$2,400,000,000. Secretary Boutwell has been making a speech recently at Philadelphia, in which he stated that under the present system of taxation the whole interest bearing debt can be paid off at the rate of one hundred millions yearly, and, therefore, ex-inguished in fourteen years. The result is, indeed, wonderful; but one cannot help asking, "Why wipe off that debt in so short a period as thirteen years? Why not accord to future generations the privilege, the glory of having a hand in paying a debt chiefly incurred in the interest of posterity?" It is a very questionable policy for the United States to be in such haste in paying off the national debt. The present system of taxation, under which Secretary Boutwell asserts the debt can be extinguished in fourteen years is oppressive, and injurious to the best interests of the young nation. A hundred millions a year is a large tax for a population of less than forty millions; but it would be a light one for a population of one hundred millions. Why should the country cramp itself and dwarf its commerce and manufactures in order to be able to say at the end of fourteen years that it is out of debt? This view of the subject is now being taken by the press of the United States. The San Francisco *Bulletin* thus concludes an article reviewing the whole financial question:—"The argument to be deduced from all this is not, in our opinion, that the Nation should go on paying taxes at the same rate, and oppress itself for the purpose of extinguishing the whole debt in fourteen or sixteen years; but that we should lighten taxation and modify the tariff, and so stimulate the trade and industry of the country that almost equal revenues will result from a considerably lessened scale of excise and impost." This is unquestionably the correct view to take, and the very first care of Boutwell should be to fund the debt, which it is asserted Rothschild stands ready to do, at 4 per cent. Do this, spreading the payment over, say, one hundred years, or even fifty years, and the debt would scarcely be felt, while the grinding taxation under which almost every interest is suffering could be materially relaxed at once. Comparing small things with great, this principle applies with equal force in the case of our own little "national debt;" and if we did not feel certain that Confederation would afford early relief, we should again urge upon our government the duty of funding the debt of British Columbia.

New Advertisements.

HENRY McHUGH, Saanich,
 OFFERS FOR SALE
 Fifteen tons WHEAT,
 GROWN ON HIS FARM, AND
 2 1-2 tons Barley & Oats.
 Enquire at his private Residence,
 6022 FISCHARD STREET

MECHANICS LITERARY INSTITUTE

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF
the season will be given on
Tuesday Evening next, Oct. 26th,
AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
and will include Readings by HON. P. J. HANKIN
from "David Copperfield" and "Mrs Joseph Porter,"
and Vocal and Instrumental Music
Oct 22 A. B. GRAY, Hon Sec.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

THE REV. THE PRINCIPAL OF THE Collegiate School would feel obliged if parents and guardians of the Pupils would kindly pay the monthly fees to Mr. NOBLE, who is authorised to receive the same. a21

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
the "City Pound By-law, 1897" will come into
operation on Monday next, the 25th inst.
W. L. M. LEIGH, C. M. C.
City Council Chambers, Oct 19, 1899.

NOTICE.

PARTIES REQUIRING EARTH TO
level lots, fill vines, &c, can be reasonably
supplied by applying immediately to
KLISMAN & STYLES,
at the site of the new French Hotel,
oc21 lw* Government Street

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

THE STEAMSHIP
GEO. S. WRIGHT,
CAPT. N. S. ROGERS,
Will leave the Hudson Bay Co.'s Wharf on next **FRIDAY MORNING, Oct 22, at a.m.**
Passengers are requested to book their names on **Thursday evening.**
For Freight or Passage, apply
ac20 **ON BOARD.**

TO LOAN

\$3,500 IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN \$500, at Low Rates, on approved security.
Apply to **ROBT BISHOP, Solicitor,** Bastion street.
Or to **T ALLSOP, Land Agent,** Government street.

New Advertisements.

HENRY NATHAN JR & Co

OFFER FOR SALE,

EX. MEDORA

FROM LIVERPOOL,

And other recent Arrivals

Liverpool Salt.

Coarse and Fine, in 100 lb bags

Blankets

2 1-2 point, Blue and Black
9-4 10-4 White and Red

Ticking
Blue Cottons
Horrikses' Long Cloth
American Drilling
Grey Calicoes

Shawls

Saxony, Tasmania, Trimmed,
Queensland, &c.

Tartan Plaids
Winseys
Lustres
Delaine
Alpacca
Poplins
French Merino
Plaids
Ginghams
Chintz
Prints
Muslins
Embd. French Merino Dresses

Skirts, Balmoral, Mohair, Winsey, Rep.
white, &c.

Linings
Jackets, Black Cloth, Plush, &c.
Velvet
Irish Linen
Hair Nets
Ribbons
Trimmings
Buttons, &c.

Table Oil Cloth
Oiled Silk
Tablecovers
Hickory, &c

Pants, Pilot, Tweed, Doe, Black Ribbed,
Moleskin, &c.
Vests, Black Cloth, Pilot, &c.
Inverness Capes
Boys' Suits
Baltic Shirts, Black & White
Checked and French Flanne
Flannel Shirts
Hickory & Serge do
Hats, Blk & Col Felt and Plush
Cambric Handkfs
Umbrellas
Black Silk Handkfs
White Shirts
Swansdown do
Braces
Neckties
Scarfs
Velvet Vestings
Hosiery, &c

English Straw Paper
Cotton Seine Twine
Hemp & Sturgeon do
Shoop Twine
Seaming do
Barbour's Shoe Thread No. 10
Fish Lines
Wax Vestas
Sago
Taploca

Ghollets Vegetables
Price's Candles
Sardines
Malt Vinegar
Pickles
Figs, Currants
Raisins
French Preserves

Chain, 3-4 and 7-8
Grain Sacks
Sheet Lead
Shot and Ball
Yellow Metal & Nails
Sul Soda

IN BOND & DUTY PAID.

Jamaica Rum 36 O P
Hennessey Bandy
Hollands Gin
Red and Green Case do
Hunt's Port 4 Diamond
Sherry, Duff Gordon
Old Tom
Bass' Pale Ale
Whisky
Orange Bitters, &c.
AND
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES

Henry Nathan Jr. & Co.
Wharf Street,
Victoria, B.C.

New Advertisements.

R. H. ADAMS.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

ADAMS & BEAVEN,

Have just Opened Out

Novelties in Men's and Boys' Hats,

BOYS' CLOTHING

Superior Winter Clothing.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Underclothing,

Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, Carpet Bags,

&c., &c.,

Latest Styles, Good Quality and Low Prices.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

BURNS & EDWARDS,

CORNER YATES & BROAD STREETS

Have received Ex MEDORA and other late arrivals

A Large assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

COMPRISING

Crockeryware

Wood & Willoware

Glassware

Tinware

Oil Cloth

C. O. Lamps

Hand Bracket and Chain

Electro Platedware

Table Cutlery

Hardware

Carpets

Children's Carriages

Wall Paper

&c., &c. &c.

All of which are offered for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

BURNS & EDWARDS,

Cor. Yates and Broad Streets

English Coal Oil Lamps!

EX MEDORA.

The Finest Assortment ever Imported

INTO THE COLONY.

FOR SALE LOW BY

J. S. DEAS,

Fort Street.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, VICTORIA, B. C., 1869.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

A. H. FRANCIS

HAS REMOVED THREE DOORS ABOVE

his old stand on Fort street, two doors from Douglas

street, where his friends and customers will find him al-

ways ready to accommodate them with the needful

Having made arrangements to keep a constant supply of

GRAIN,

FLOUR,

BACON,

BUTTER,

GRAIN,

LARD,

FRUIT,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

I flatter myself that purchasers will find it to their ad-

vantage to give me a call.

at Wharf Prices.

oc17

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

JAN. 1, 1869.

Dr.

To balance in hand.....

Subscription as per list.....

Subscriptions for 1870.....

A W. T. for both.....

Entries and cash at divers.....

Refund of duty on horse.....

Gregory, prizes returned.....

J. P. Davies' subscription.....

\$1567 53

SEPT. 20, 1869.

Cr.

By Prize List.....

T. S. Allatt, contract.....

T. S. Allatt, extras.....

Haynes, for band.....

Hibben, stationery.....

Colonist, printing, &c.....

Evening News, printing, &c.....

T. G. downman, "buss hire".....

W. Dorrie, light's and flags.....

J. Kelly, refreshments.....

Sundry payments, wages and services as per

vouchers.....

J. P. Davies, for hire of yard and adjoining lot

Balance in hand.....

\$1567 56

E & O E Victoria, Oct 18, 1869.

ROBERT BURNARD, Treasurer.

Having thoroughly examined the accounts of the Agri-

cultural Society for the year 1869, we hereby certify that

we have found the same to be correct, leaving a balance

of cash on hand of eighty-seven dollars and eighty-one

cents.

ROBERT BURNARD, } Auditors.

C. W. R. THOMSON, } oc21

Victoria, Oct 20, 1869.

OLYMPIA OYSTERS

AT

PIPER'S SALOON,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

CUSTOMERS ARE ASSURED THAT

none but respectable persons will be admitted to

the Sale.

GUNPOWDER.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS

Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder, in casks and

kegs fresh from the Mill at Santa Cruz. For Sale by

oc13 J. ROBERTSON STEWART.

ROYAL LOCHNAGAR

WHISKY,

EX "MEDORA."

FIRST IMPORTATION OF THIS CELE-

brated Whisky. For Sale in case or bottle by

oc13 JAMES ORR,

Steamboat Exchange, Wharf St.

Wholesale Dry

J. H. TURNER &

Are now Opening Ex MEDORA, from

A Large Assortment of D

SUITABLE FOR WHOLESAL

Wholesale Department

(UP STAIRS.)

LONDON HOUSE

New Advertisements

AUCTION.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER
ISLAND SPAR, LUMBER AND
SAWMILL CO. (Limited).**

Preliminary Notice.

To be sold by Auction, by order of
the Mortgagees,

LUMLEY FRANKLIN

Is instructed by the Mortgagees to
offer for sale by Public Auction

At his Salesrooms, Yates Street,

On Wednesday, Dec. 22

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

**The Sawmill at Burrard
Inlet together with a
large quantity of extra
Machinery, Gang Saws,
Planing Machines, &c,
now lying at the Mill.**

The MILL SITE comprises 243 Acres
of Freehold Land, and the Mill is ac-
knowledgeed to be the best, and capable
of turning out more lumber per day
than any on this coast.

The TIMBER LANDS comprise 15,000 Acres, 12,000 of which have been
selected and are now being surveyed by
the Government, leaving 3000 Acres
still open for selection. The whole of
the Timber Privileges and Freehold
Land, together with various Buildings
erected thereon, will be sold with the
Mill.

—ALSO—

At the same time, by order of the
Mortgagees,

**The Powerful and Fast Sidewheel
STEAMER "ISABEL,"**

146 Tons Register, 80 Horse Power
(nominal), built in 1866. The strength
and speed of this steamer are too well
known to require any comment. She
was built under special supervision, and
is in every way a desirable and well-
found Steamer.

The Auctioneer would beg particu-
larly to call the attention of Capitalists
to the above Property.

Conditions of Sale and Catalogues
with full particulars will be shortly
published and may be had on applica-
tion to

LUMLEY FRANKLIN,
Auctioneer,
Yates Street, Victoria.

DRAKE, JACKSON & AIKMAN,
Solicitors, Bastion Street.
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THE CELEBRATED

Singer Sewing Machine

FOR FAMILY USE.

A few Just Received per "ACTIVE," and on Sale for
CASH at

T. L. FAWCETT & CO.,
Government Street.

Agents for the Singer Manufacturing Co
Instructions given, and the Machines Kept in Order
for Six Months without charge. oc9

BUCKSKIN FOR SALE.

ARTHUR CHURTON, OF NEW WEST-
minster, calls the attention of the Public and those
using BUCKSKIN, to the incomparable excellence of his
productions, which for Quality, Strength, and great
Durability will ensure universal preference.
Price,—\$125 per lb per doz skins.
All orders from the interior promptly attended to. oc4

Clean Your Chimneys.

BENJAMIN WAKEFIELD BEGS TO
inform the Public of Victoria that, having had many
years experience in Sweeping and Cleaning Chimneys,
and preventing their smoking, he is prepared to execute
all orders in that line, general work included.
Orders left at Fell & Co's store on Fort Street, or at
the third house East of the Bavaria Brewery, will be
promptly attended to. su11 3m 2p

CALL AND SEE SAMPLES OF WED
ding and Visiting Cards at the BRITISH COLONIST
Printing Office.

Goods.

CO.

from London,

RY GOODS

E BUYERS.

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Government Street.

